

لله وحده

صدقه جارية عن امي وابي واختي
ونفسي واولادي ويونس وامه وابوه
ومستر رضا السيد وشهداء غرة وكل
المسلمين والمسلمات والمؤمنين
والمؤمنات الاحياء منهم والاموات
وصدقة جارية عن كل من له حق علي
مادي او معنوي
غفر الله لي ولهم ولكم

Unit 1

Inside the world of care

Mr El Sebaei Atteya

Key vocabulary

kick off	يبدأ	shift	نبطشية - وردية
buzz	يضج ب - يمتلي ب (ضجة)	beep	يصفر
administer	يوفر - يعطي الدواء	attention	انتباه - عناية
emergencies	الطوارئ	victim	ضحية
chaos	فوضى	heartbreaking	مفجع - محزن
rollercoaster	تجربة بها تغييرات مفاجئة	rewarding	مجزي
collapse	ينهار	grab	يخطف
CPR(Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation)	الانعاش القلبي الرئوي	Paramedics	رجال الاسعاف
consciousness	الوعي	heartbreaking	مفجع - محزن
pulse	النض	forehead	الجبهة
stitch	غرزة جراحة او خياطة	moan	يئن
groan	يتألم بشدة	swallow	يلع
clutch	يمسك بشدة	urgency	الحاح - حاجة ماسة
scope	نطاق - مجال		

Words & definitions

shift	وردية	a set period of time	يحدد فترة من الوقت	that
-------	-------	----------------------	--------------------	------

	عمل	a person works (especially in hospitals, factories, etc.)
buzz	ضجة - اثارة	the sound of many people talking or machines working
administer	يعطي الدواء	to give medicine or treatment علاج to someone
attention	انتباه	care or notice given to someone or something
victim	ضحية	a person who has been hurt, killed, or affected by something bad like an accident or a crime جريمة
chaos	فوضي	a state حالة of complete confusion ارتباك and disorder
rewarding	مجزي	giving a feeling of satisfaction رضا or pleasure سعادة because you helped someone or achieved something good
rollercoaster	تقلبات (الحياة)	a situation موقف or experience تجربة with many ups and downs تقلبات , often emotional عاطفي
collapse	ينهار	to fall down suddenly , usually because of illness or weakness. ضعف
grab	يخطف	to take or hold يمسك something quickly and strongly.
chest	الصدر	the front part of the body between the neck رقبة and the stomach.
CPR Cardiopulmon ary Resuscitation	الانعاش القلبي الرئوي	an emergency procedure اجراء طارئ that uses chest compressions ضغط to help someone whose heart has stopped.
consciousness	الوعي	the state حالة of being awake مستيقظ and aware مدرك of what is happening around you.
Paramedics	رجال الاسعاف	medical professionals مخترف who give emergency care عناية الطوارئ and take people to hospital by ambulance
pulse	النبض	the regular beating نبض منتظم of the heart that you can feel on your wrist or neck.
heartbreaking	مفجع - محزن	very sad or upsetting ازعاج
stitch	غرزة جراحة او خياطة	a piece of thread خيوط passed through faric ابر with a needle. نسيج
forehead	الجبهة	the part of the head above the eyebrows حواجب and elow the hair.
groan	يتألم	making a deep sound of pain.

	بشدة	
moan	يئن	making a low sound expressing pain. الم
clutch	يمسك بشدة	holding something tightly باحكام
swallow	يلع	to make the food or drink go from your mouth down to your stomach.
scope	نطاق - مجال	the range معدل or the extent امتداد of something.
urgency	الحاح - حاجة ماسة	the need for quick action فعل سريع

Quickly - Quickly- Quickly Test yourself

Lesson one and two

typical	نموذجي	qualities	صفات	robot	انسان
career	حياة مهنية	mentally	عقليا	challenges	تحديات
ahead	التي تواجه	check	يفحص	patients	مرضي
charts	ملف طبي	review	مراجعة -	update	يحدث -
activity	نشاط	rush	يندفع	monitor	جهاز
task	مهمة	medicatio	الدواء	anxiously	بقلق
quietly	بهدوء	spring	يظهر -	action	حدث
bring(brough	يحضر	surprise	مفاجأة	elderly	كبير
recover	يشفي -	surgery	جراحة	arise	تظهر -
assist	يساعد	ensure	يتأكد	smoothly	بسهولة
run	يدير - يري	remain	يبقى	calm	هاديء
focus on	يركز على	duties	واجبات	rely on	يعتمد
colleague	زملاء	support	يسانء -	document	وثقة -
progress	تقدم	exhauste	مجهدة	fulfilled	راضي -
head	يتجه للبيت	reflect on	يفكر	nursing	التمريض
trade for	يستبدل ب	handle	تتعامل مع	medicine	دواء
treatmen	علاج	state	حالة -	confusion	ارتباك
disorder	اضطراب	satisfacti	الرضا -	pleasure	السعادة
achieve	يحقق	set period	فترة	hurt	يؤذي -
affect	يؤثر على	accident	حادثة	a crime	جريمة
sharp	حاد	pain	الم	call (caller)	مكالمة -
emergency	مكالمة	witness	شاهد -	ambulance	عربية
details	تفاصيل	operator	موظف	procedure	احراء
compressio	ضغط -	chest	الصدر	awake	مستيقظ
illness	مرض	weakness	ضعف	medical	طبي
profession	محترف	neck	رقبة	stomach	معدة
regular	منتظم	beat	نبض - ينبض	heart	القلب
wrist	الرسخ	neighbour	الجار	critical	حرج -
condition	حالة -	reenact	اعادة عرض ماتم	contaminated	ملوث

Lesson 3 (Tired hands and caring hearts)

Lesson 4 (Beyond the white coat)

Lesson 5

busy	مشغول	staff	هيئة	attend (ed)	يحضر
training	تدريب	sessions	فترات	improve(d)	يحسن
consume	يستهلك	events	احداث	face	يواجه -
sick	مرضى	injury	اصابة (م)	car crash	اصطدام
arrival	الوصول	blood	دم	x-rays	اشعة
cut	حرج -	save(d)	ينقذ	proud(of-	فخور
director	مدير	soak	يغمر-	skin	جلد
non-stop	بلا توقف	teenager	مراهق	constructio	بناء
worker	عامل	pale	شاحب	ghost	شبح
include	يتضمن	bleed	ينزف	pressure	الضغط
clear(clarif	واضح	instructions	تعليمات	confident	واثق
sterile	معقم	equipment	معدات	flow(flew)	ينزل من

panick	فزع -	toddler	طفل	respond(to)	يستجيب
hold(held)	بمسك	coin	عملة	hesitation	تردد
fexible	مرن	remove	يزيل	weep(wept)	يبكي
relieve(reli	يسترجح (را)	gratitude	العرفان	members	اعضاء
hide(hid-	يخفي	tear(tore)	دمعة (تم)	rise(rose-	تشرق -
fear	خوف -	unresponsiv	غير	behavior	سلوك
withdrawn	انهزامي -	accident	حادثه	emotions(emoti	عواطف (عا)
ignore	يتجاهل	immediately	في	atmospher	المناخ
experience	تجربة (يجرب)	choke	يختنق	wound	جرح
frightened	خائف	hurt (hurt)	يؤذي -	grasp	يفهم
identify	يتعرف	author	مؤلف	evidence	دليل
facts	حقائق	prove(proof	يثبت (دل)	chronological	مرتب حسب
flow	تدفق	structure	بناء -	unwelocme	غير
visitor	زائر	label	بطاقة	prescriptio	روشتة
symptoms	اعراض	liquids	سوائل	cough	كحة
serious	خطير	throat	حلق	sore	التهاب -
headache	صداع	miserable	بائس	remind	يذكر
comments	تعليقات	clinic	عيادة	health	الصحة
appointme	موعد	stethoscope	سماعة	temperatur	درجة
viral	شركة -	head	بتوحة	(do)first aid	اسعافات
lifeguard	منقذ	dizzy	دوخة	collarbone	عظمة

Expressions

perform a task	يؤدي مهمة	make a good nurse	وكاله
12-hour shift	يتقدم بطلب	prepare..... for	يعد - يجهز من اجل
care for	يهتم ب	make sure	يتأكد
before moving on	قبل الانتقال الي	rush in	يندفع في
before arrival	قبل الوصول	Emergency room (ER)	حجرة الطوارئ
check on her patients	يطمئن علي - يراقب	during the shift	اثناء الورديّة
switch roles	تبادل الادوار	call for	يتصل ب
emergency procedure	اجراء طواريء	aware of	مدرك ل
give emergency care	يقدم عناية طبية	fall down	يسقط
suffer from	يعاني من	training sessions	فترات تدريب
out of breath	قاطع النفس	recovery room	غرفة الافاقه
take over	يتولي مسئولية ب	medical emergency	طواريء طبية
break his leg	تنكسر رجلة	in on corner	في ركن
broken arm	ذراع مكسورة	cry out	يصرخ
give instruction	يعطي تعليمات	fly open	يفتح بسرعة
a 20-year-old-student	طالب ذو عشرين عاما	jump into action	يتصرف بسرعة
medical charts	ملفات طبية	fill with	يمليء ب

life-saving teamwork	فريق الانقاذ	come to an end	يقترب من نهايته
afraid of	خائف من	lose llood	يفقد دم
give CBR	يقوم بانعاش قلبي رثوي	deal with	يتعامل مع
avoid choking	يتجنب الاختناق	pay attention	يولي اهتمام
as much as possible	كثيرا بقدر الامكان	nose was running	سيلان الانف
make an appointment	يحدد موعد	waiting room	حجرة الانتظار
full of	مليء ب	recover from	يتعافي من
buzz with	يمتليء ب	give a prescription for	يعطي روصة ل
have a (headache-cough- cold)	يعاني من صداع- كحة- برد	run into	يقابل بالصدفة - يصطدم ب
a deep cut on	حرج عميق في	administer(do)first aid	يقوم باسعافات اولية

Words, Synonyms and Antonyms

Words	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms	Meaning
mentally	عقليا - نفسيا	psychologically - intellectually	physically = bodily	يزيل
anxious	قلق	worried, nervous, restless	quiet-calm- relaxed	هاديء
buzz	ضجيج	noise- activity-fiz	silence-quietness- stillness	هدوء
smooth	ناعم - سهل	flat- polished- glossy	rough - bumpy	خشن - متعرج
attention	انتباه	care-focus- carefulness	inattention- distraction- ignorance	تششت
calm	هاديء	quiet - peaceful	anxious- agitated	قلق
sharp	حاد	cutting - intense- acute	blunt- flat- soft	تلم - غير حاد
contaminated	اهم حدث	polluted- infected- spoiled t	pure- clean - fresh	نقي- نظيف
chaos	فوضي	disorder- confusion	order- organisation	ترتيب- تنظيم
severe	قاسي - شديد	harsh, strict, serious	mild- gentle- soft	رقيق- معتدل
rewarding	مجزي	satisfying - fulfilling	unsatisfying - frustrating	غير مرضي- محبط

heartbreaking	محزن - مفجع	sorrowful- distressing	unlink-leave- avoid	يفصل
grab	يخطف	catch-clutch- seize	release-drop	يطلق
kick off	يربط	begin - start - launch	end-finish	ينهي
consciousness	الوعي	awareness- perception	unconsciousness- unawareness	فقدان الوعي
groan	يتألم بشدة	moan -sop- cry- sigh	laugh-rejoice- quiet	يضحك
respond	يستجيب	answer - reply-react- behave	neglect	يهمل
panicked	مرعوب	terrified - shocked	calm- relaxed	هاديء
gratitude	العرفان بالجميل	thankness- appreciation	ingratitude-thanklessness	البحود
scope	مجال	range -reach	limitation- restriction	تحديد - تقييد
review	يراجع	value- assess	neglect- distract	يهمل - يقيد
support	يدعم	help- encourage- motivate	discourage	يحبط
administer	يعطي - يقدم	give- provide	forbid	يمنع

Language Notes

Idioms

1.Teamwork makes the dream work.

النجاح يتحقق بالتعاون

2. spring into action **Meaning:** To suddenly begin working or responding quickly.

يتصرف و يستجيب بسرعة

3. It rained cats and dogs **Meaning:** It rained very heavily.

تمطر بغزارة

4. Soaked to the skin to toe. **Meaning:** Completely wet from head

مبتل تماما

5. Pale as a ghost because of fear, **Meaning:** Extremely pale, usually

shock, or illness

6.No pain no gain

تعب ليس هناك نجاح بدون

7.go the extra mile
يبذل جهدا اضافيا

8. To burn the midnight **يسهر للعمل لوقت متأخر**
 9. To hit the ground running **يبدأ العمل بهمة وحماس**
 10. To sweat blood **يبذل جهدا غير عادي**

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: **شكرا كتاب ماي**

ريفرنس

1. Which idiom means 'to start doing something quickly, especially to deal with a

problem or urgent situation.'?

a. Teamwork makes the dream work.
into action.

b. They sprang

c. They reflected on the day.
suddenly broke out.

d. Chaos

2. The victim arrived and the team sprang into action. This means the team.....

a. was too late

b. called the paramedics

c. acted quickly

d. responded randomly

3. Which of the following can give a similar meaning as the sentence :
"Teamwork

makes the dream work."

a. Collaboration leads to success.
achieves more.

b. Working together

c. Unity is strength.

d. all previous

4. Which of the following means: 'To review, consider, or think deeply
about what

happened during the day.'

a. To reflect on the day.
action

b. To spring into

c. Teamwork is fruitful.
suddenly.

d. To break out

5. The phrase describes a situation or experience that is full of
constant ups and downs, surprises, or emotional changes, often without
pause.

a. a never-ending rollercoaster

b. reflection on the day

c. springing into action

d. Cardiopulmonary

Resuscitation

6. The idiom 'No pain no gain' can have the same meaning as

a. Hard work leads to success.

b. Effort brings

reward.

c. Success requires struggle

d. All previous

7. What does the idiom 'Go the extra mile' mean?

a. To make less effort than usual
than usual

b. To exert more effort

c. To run a mile every day.
distance

d. To travel additional

8. To 'sweat blood' means to

a. work every two days

b. do one's best

c. postpone the task

d. seek treatment

9. To means to start something and proceed at a fast pace
with energy and efficiency from the very beginning.

a. suddenly break out

b. reflect on the day

c. use a tool to hit the ground
running

d. hit the ground

2- MAKE / DO

- نستخدم (make) عندما نتحدث عن تقديم أو بناء أو عمل شيء جديد.

make a noise	يُخْدِث ضوضاء	make arrangements	يعمل ترتيبات
make a hole	يصنع ثقب	make a mistake	يرتكب خطأ
make a speech	يُلقي خطاباً	make a phone call	يعمل مكالمة
make an impression	يعطي انطباع	make a difference	يحدث تغيير - فرق
make a discovery	يكشف	make trouble	يسبب متاعب
make a decision	يقرر	make a promise	يوعد
make a journey	يقوم برحلة	make achievements	يحقق إنجازات
make a suggestion	يقترح	make money - a fortune	يكسب مالا
make a note	يسجل ملاحظة	makeavailable for	يجعله متاح لـ
make a profit	يحقق ربح	make a fire	يشعل نار
make a choice	يختار	make an effort	يقوم بمجهود
make fun of	يستهزأ بـ	make friends	يصادق
make a good novelist		make the beds	يرتب السرير
		make a plan	يخطط

- He's going to **make** a speech.

- نستخدم (do) عندما نتحدث القيام بتنفيذ عمل أو مهمة أو نشاط ما.

do homework	يعمل الواجب المنزلي	do washing up	يغسل الأطباق
do well	يؤدي أداء جيداً	do a job	يقوم بوظيفة
do a survey	يجري استطلاع	do housework	يؤدي الأعمال المنزلية
do an operation	يجري عملية جراحية	do business	يقوم بعمل تجاري
do a favour	يقدم خدمة أو معروف	do exercise	يقوم بتدريب
do a hobby	يمارس هواية	do repairs	يجري إصلاحات
do a report	يعد تقرير	do a quiz	يقوم بعمل مسابقة
do research	يجري بحثاً	do something	يقوم بعمل شيء
do an experiment	يقوم بتجربة	do shopping	يقوم بالتسوق
do washing	يقوم بالغسيل	do his best	ي بذل قصارى جهده
do a crossword	يقوم بحل الكلمات المتقاطعة	do a project on	يعمل مشروع
do an exam - a test	يحل امتحان	do the ironing	يقوم بالكوي
do the laundry	يقوم بغسل الملابس	do cooking	يقوم بالطهي
do an activity	يقوم بنشاط	do judo	يلعب جودو

- We **did** a **class** survey today.

1- تستخدم الروابط الآتية للتعبير عن التناقض:

من

3- تأتي **but** في وسط الجملة ويأتي بعدها جملة كاملة

2- Although he was poor, he was happy.

He was happy **although/ even if /even though/though** he was poor.

Despite,

الحملة الثانية + (V. ing) اسم + Regardless of,

For all

⇒ **In spite of being** poor, he was happy

⇒ **Despite his poverty**, he was happy

⇒ **Despite being clever**, he got low marks in exams.

However **well** he **studied**, he didn't get high marks.

Clever as he is, he is lazy.

I am willing to pay **whatever price you ask.**

Wherever **you do** , I won't forgive you.

1. He played well ,he lost the game.

2.....his cleverness, he failed to achieve his goals.

3.....playing tennis is very funny , it is tiring

4.....cooking the food well, we didn't enjoy it.

5.....quickly he ran , he didn't win the race.

6. He got up early.,he didn't catch the train.

7. Quickly.....he ran , he missed the train.

8. quickly he ran , he missed the train.

a. Although
d. As

b. However

c. Because

9..... you do, try your best.

a. Although
d. Whatever

b. However

c. Because

10..... the bad weather, we enjoyed ourselves.

a. Although
In addition to

b. However

c. Despite

d.

-4

الجملة الثانية (فاعل + +)
الجملة الأولى (النتيجة)
because as since
(فعل)

1- Ali was very unhappy **because** he **didn't** succeed.

2- **As** he was ill, he went to the doctor.

3- **Since** she was wise, she could solve the problem.

الجملة الأولى → because of / due to/ owing to /
for / on account of / thanks to /
Noun
v. ing

ولكن

1-He went to the doctor **because of being** ill.

2- She could solve the problem **due to her wisdom / being** wise.

3-The film was very successful **because of the amazing sound quality**

Test yourself

1. (Because - Although - Because of - As) being 60 years old, Ali has retired.
2. (Though - Because - So - Despite) I was very tired, I took a permission to leave early.
3. (As - In spite of - Because of - So) we ran fast, we caught the bus.
4. We didn't enjoy our holiday (due to - although - in spite - since) the rain.
5. (Despite - Because - Though - Due to) the pain in his leg was great, he didn't complete the race.
6. (To be -Being- Have been- Be) ill, he failed to pass the exam. (ث ع -)
2023)

5- **rise / rose / risen** (I) لا يليها مفعول

(يستيقظ / ينفذ / يقف , get out of bed , يزداد / يزداد)
Oil prices are **rising** all the time. يزداد

Smoke **rose** from the chimney. يتصاعد

The sun **rises** at around 6 a.m. تشرق

(**rise** (n.) ارتفاع / زيادة)
(**increase / increase in wages** الأجور)

There was a sudden **rise** in temperature yesterday. ارتفاع

He got a 10% **rise** last year. زيادة في الأجر

(**raise / raised / raised** (T) يليها مفعول

- **Raise** your hand if you know the answer. يرفع
- The government does its best to **raise** the standard of living. يرفع مستوي المعيشة
- The concert raised a lot of money for cancer research. يجمع
- **Raise** your voice ارفع صوتك
- **Raise** hopes/ fears/ suspicions... يثير الخوف/الشك
- **Raise** a subject / question / point يطرح للمناقشة موضوع أو نقطة أو يثير تساؤل

- **arise / arose / arisen** (بدون مفعول) = **begin to happen** يظهر / يحدث

• A lot of problems usually arise at work.

- **Arise / arose / arisen** (بدون مفعول) = **begin to happen** يظهر / يحدث

- **arouse / aroused /** (يلها مفعول) / يوقظ (للمشاعر والأحاسيس) يثير

• Her behavior **aroused** the suspicions of the police.

Test yourself

1. I couldn't hear my teacher, so I asked him to (rise- raise-arise-arouse) his voice.

2. The students (rise - raise - arise - arouse) their hands when they want to to answer a question.

3. Rivers always (rise - raise - arise - arouse) after the rain.

4. When I saw my father, I (rose - raised - arose - aroused) to receive him.

5. We must (rise - arouse - arise) our soldiers to fight with enemies.

6. Some learning difficulties (rise -arouse -arise) from the way children are taught at school.

7. The concert will (rise - raise - arise)money for local charities.

8. Parents want to (raise -arouse - rise)their children well.

9. The (raise- rise- arouse) in prices is a global problem.

10. Students should (rise - raise- arise) early on school days.

6- **award** يكافئ أو مكافأة - **reward** جائزة أو يمنح جائزة أو شهادة جامعية **rewarding** مجزي - مادية

- He won many awards for his writing.

- He was awarded his PHD last week.

- They rewarded him for his good behavior.

-My father's job is very rewarding. Its salary is very high.

Test yourself:

1. My brother wants a job in Qatar as the salaries are (awarding- rewarding) there

1- He was (rewarded - awarded) his Ph D in 2003.

2- The teacher gave me 10 pounds as a (reward - award) when I helped him.

3-My father gave me chocolate as a (reward - award) when I was good.

4.Taha Hussein wrote his (biography- biobiography) in a story called Al Ayam.

5. Haikal wrote the (biography- biobiography) of Al Sadat in a famous book.

7- **accident** حادث - **incident** حادثة مفاجئة - **event** حدث مميز

He was **killed** in a car **accident**.

-Today's news is full of **incidents**.

January Revolution is a **great event**.

Test yourself:

1. My neighbour was killed in a train.....(**accident** -**incident** - **event**)

2. The player's leg was broken in a violent(**accident** -**incident** - **event**)

3. Qualifying to the finals of the world cup was a wonderful..... (**accident** -**incident** -**event**).

4.The player died after he was injured in an (**accident** -**incident** -**event**) (in front of his house.

experiment - يعاني من **experience (v.)** - تجربة حياتية **experience** - 8
تجربة علمية

- I had some **interesting experiences** during my travels.
- She **experienced** the worst time of her life in the hospital.
- Teachers **carry out simple experiments** in the laboratory.

Test yourself:

1. Scientists do a lot of (**experiences- experiments-experience**) to prove their theories.
2. Youth should have the necessary (**experiences- experiments-experience**) to get a good job.
3. When our youth join our army, they (**do- experiment-experience**) a new different life.

9. affect يؤثر علي **have an effect on** له تأثير علي -
effective مؤثر

influence له تأثير علي **have an influence on** -
influential مؤثر

impact له تأثير علي **have an impact on** -

Test yourself:

1. Egypt has a great (**affection- effect- affect**) among the countries of the Middle East.
2. My family is very (**influence- affection- influential**) in the world of banks.
3. Parents should have good (**influence- affection- influential**) on their children.
4. El Araby is very important in the world of business. It is very (quick - **influential- smooth**).

10 - She had a 12 (hours - hour's - hours' - hour) shift.

- He is a **20- year-old student**.
- The astronauts usually do **two-hour space walks**.
- I spent **a (one) year's time** in bed after that accident.
- She spent **four months' time** in bed after that accident.
- I usually have **a ten-minute break** between my study sessions.

- a three-day conference / three day conferences / a two-hour drive / ten years' time.

يمكن التعامل مع الاسم علي انه معدود مثل المثال الاول التالي ويمكن يكون غير معدود مثل المثال الثاني

- We went on a **three-year mission** in space.
- We went on **three years' mission** in space.

11. mention يذكر **remind** - يجعل شخص يتذكر **remember** يتذكر
بنفسه- يرسل تحيات

- **Mention** the causes of the population growth?
- Please **remind me of the time** of the meeting.
- She **reminded me that** we had to pay the telephone bill.

- Please **remember to pay** the telephone bill.
- I **remember visiting** Port Said when I was young.
- Remember** me to your kind father.

Test yourself :

- The boss gave us two (**hours - hour's- hour- hours'**) to have lunch.
- The minister (**told- reminded- mentioned**) that the exams will be corrected electronically.
- (**Remind- Remember-Say-Tell**) me to all the members of the family.
- My father spent two (**weeks' -week- week's- weeks**) time in a mission in Siwa Oasis.

12. **contain** (يحتوي علي شيء بداخه)

include (يشتمل علي يتضمن -من الصعب فصله) & **including** (متضمنا - شاملا)

consist of (يتكون من) & **enclose** (يحيط ب - يرفق)

- The museum **contains** a number of original artworks.
- The price for the hotel **includes** breakfast.
- His job **includes** looking after the animals in the garden.
- The football team should **consist of** eleven people.
- They stole everything in my purse, **including** my credit cards.
- The swimming pool was **enclosed** by a high fence.

Test yourself:

- The list of our team (**consists- includes- encloses- contains**) the best players.
- There are five injured people, (**consisting- including- enclosing - containing**) two women.
- My school bag (**consists- includes- encloses- contains**) five books , some pens and a pencil.
- Our house (**consists- includes- encloses - contains**) of three bedrooms, a big hall , a bathroom and a wide kitchen.
- On applying for a job, we must(**consist- include- enclose- contain**) our qualifications in the CV.
- After it has been repaired , the wheel can now(**orbit- spin -goes- turns**) freely.
- The satellite is now (**spinning- orbiting**) a stable circle around the Earth.
- Please don't (**omit -add- mention-emit**) any details, no matter how trivial they may seem.
- It is a suitable (**site - location -side-destination**) for a new school.
- The Seaesh team will reach their (**site - location -side-destination**) in the morning.

13. **breathe** (يتنفس)

breath (التنفس الي)

(الرئتين)

breathing (عمله التنفس)

out of breath (لاهث)

14. The patient couldn't (**breath- breathe- breeze**) as there was a lot of smoke.

Lesson one and two

Reading

What makes a nurse successful in her career?

"A Day in the Life of a Hospital Nurse"

Every morning, Nurse Sarah **kicks off** her day with a strong cup of **coffee** before her 12-hour

shift begins. **She is always preparing herself** mentally for the challenges ahead. **As soon as she**

arrives, she checks patients' charts and reviews updates from the night shift. The hospital is

buzzing with activity—doctors **rushing**, monitors **beeping**, and patients **waiting**.

Sarah's first task is **administering medication** to her patients. Some have been waiting

anxiously, while others are **resting quietly**. She **has cared for** many patients **over the years**,

but **each day** brings new surprises. One elderly patient, Mr. Ramy, has been **recovering** from

surgery and needs extra **attention**. Sarah **makes sure** he is comfortable **before moving on**.

By midday, **emergencies** arise—a car accident **victim is rushed in**, and the team **springs into**

action. Sarah **assists** the doctors, **ensuring** everything **runs smoothly**.

Despite the **chaos**,

she remains calm and **focuses on her duties**. "**Teamwork makes the dream work**," she often

says, **relying on her colleagues** for support. By evening, Sarah has **checked on all her patients**

and has **documented** their **progress**. She feels **exhausted but**

fulfilled. As she **heads home**, she **reflects on** the day—some moments were **heartbreaking**, but many were **rewarding**. **Nursing is a never-ending rollercoaster**, but Sarah wouldn't **trade it for** anything

Listening

Emergency call

?**Speaker 1:** Emergency call. One, two, three, what's your emergency

Speaker 2: My neighbor has collapsed. He was walking downstairs when he suddenly .grabbed his chest and fell down. I have never seen him like this before

?**Speaker 1:** Have you checked his pulse

Speaker 2: His pulse has been checked, but he hasn't been breathing, so CPR has been started. His wife said he complained about chest pain earlier and his

medication

.hadn't been taken

?**Speaker 1:** Hold on, help is being sent. Has he regained consciousness

.**Speaker 2:** No, by the time the ambulance has arrived, I'll try again

Speaker 1: Don't worry, the ambulance is on the way already and the paramedics will take
.over the situation

Reading

Lesson three

Last night, paramedics rushed in with a man injured in a car crash. He had broken his leg

before arrival, and his face was covered in blood. Nurses quickly took him for X-rays while Dr. Maha prepared to **stitch** a deep cut on his **forehead**.

"Teamwork saved him," said the emergency room "ER" director proudly.

Outside, it was **raining cats and dogs** as Dr. Basem ran into the hospital, soaked to the skin. Inside, the emergency room was in full chaos—patients

,groaning

nurses hurrying, and machines beeping non-stop. In one corner, a teenager with a broken **arm moaned** quietly. A construction worker, pale as a ghost,

clutched his bleeding hand, trying not to cry out. Nurse Noura, calm under pressure, gave clear and confident instructions. "Prepare the

sterile equipment and state its condition before use", she ordered. Suddenly, the ER doors flew open. A panicked mother rushed in, holding her toddler.

"He's not responding!", she shouted. The child had **swallowed** a coin. Without hesitation, the team jumped into action. Using a flexible **scope**, they carefully

removed the coin. Moments later, the child opened his eyes. The mother wept with relief and gratitude. Around her, staff members smiled—some hiding their

.own tears

As the sun began to rise, calm slowly returned. Dr. Basem sat down,

exhausted. Around him, the team cleaned up and checked medical charts.

Another night filled with fear, **urgency**, and life-saving teamwork had come to
.an end

Listening

Lesson 3

Tired hands, caring hearts

Doctors and nurses work hard every single day to care for patients. Their job is never easy. They spend long hours in hospitals, and they often miss meals or sleep.

Many doctors visit patients, write reports, and make quick decisions that can save lives. Nurses give medicine, check charts, and comfort patients. They know their work is important, but it is also very tiring.

Hospitals have become really busy recently. Over the years, doctors have faced many challenges, and they have learned how to stay strong. Right now, many doctors are seeing patients in crowded clinics, while others are performing operations.

Nurses are walking from one room to another, answering questions, and giving support. They are always on their feet, and they rarely rest during their shifts. Sometimes they feel exhausted, but they continue because patients depend on them.

In fact, they have been working long shifts recently, and they have treated hundreds of patients this week alone. Doctors and nurses also suffer emotionally. They see people in pain, and they sometimes lose patients even after trying their best.

This makes them sad, but they still smile and encourage families. They know their sacrifices bring hope and healing. For years, they have been showing true dedication and

compassion, and their efforts have inspired many young people to choose medicine as a career.

Tip for a Blog Post

A blog post is an article or a piece of writing published on a blog (an online .journal or website)

Blog posts are usually

Informal or semi-formal: Like talking to a friend, but maybe a bit more •
.organized

.Engaging: They want to catch the reader's attention •

About a specific topic: They share information, opinions, or personal •
.experiences

Not too long: Easy to read online •

Structure of a Blog Post

1 Read the following steps for writing a good Blog Post.

A good blog post usually has these parts:

1. Catchy Title (Headline).

• **Purpose:** To make people want to click and read!

- e.g.: **5 Amazing Places to Visit in Summer**, My First Time Trying Sushi (and Why I Loved It!), Is Learning English Hard? My Opinion.

2. Introduction (1-2 paragraphs).

• **Purpose:** To introduce your topic and hook the reader.

- e.g.: Have you ever dreamed of traveling the world? For me, visiting new countries has always been a passion. Today, I want to share my recent trip to Japan and some amazing discoveries I made there.

3. Main Body (2-4 paragraphs).

• **Purpose:** To develop your ideas, provide details, and explain your points.

- e.g. (for a travel blog post).

♦ **Paragraph 1 (Food):** One of the best parts of my trip was the food. I tried sushi, ramen, and tempura. The ramen was especially delicious because...

♦ **Paragraph 2 (Culture):** Apart from food, I was fascinated by the traditional culture.

I visited several temples and saw a tea ceremony...

4. Conclusion (1-2 paragraphs).

• **Purpose:** To summarize your main points and give a final thought.

- e.g.: Overall, my trip to Japan was an unforgettable experience. I highly recommend

visiting this amazing country if you get the chance. Have you ever been to Japan?

What was your favorite part?

Choose the correct answers

1. What is a blog post?

A) A book chapter B) A printed article C) A piece of writing on a blog D) A newspaper headline

2. Where is a blog post usually published?

A) In a textbook B) On a blog or website C) In a magazine
D) On TV

3. What kind of tone do blog posts usually have?

A) Very formal B) Legal C) Informal or semi-formal
D) Technical

4. How do blog posts try to catch the reader's attention?

A) By using facts only B) By being engaging C) By using long paragraphs D) By using complex language

5. What is the usual length of a blog post?

A) Very long B) 10 pages C) Short and easy to read
online D) No limit

6. What is the first part of a blog post?

A) Conclusion B) Title C) Main body
D) Summary

7. What is the purpose of the title in a blog post?

A) To summarize B) To confuse the reader C) To make people click and read
D) To list sources

8. Which of the following is a good example of a blog title?

A) Table of Contents B) A Study on Grammar Rules C) 5 Amazing Places to Visit
in Summer D) Abstract

9. What comes after the title in a blog post?

A) Footnotes B) Introduction C) Keywords
D) References

10. What is the introduction meant to do?

A) End the blog post B) Confuse the reader C) Hook the
reader D) Describe pictures

11. How long is the introduction usually?

A) 5 paragraphs B) 3 pages C) 1-2 paragraphs
D) 10 lines only

12. What is the third part of a blog post?

A) Index B) Main body C) FAQ
D) Image section

13. What is the purpose of the main body?

A) To introduce the topic B) To provide details and ideas C) To write citations D) To summarize

14. How many paragraphs are usually in the main body?

A) 10 B) 2-4 C) 1

D) None

15. Which topic might be in the main body of a travel blog?

A) Math formulas

B) Recipes only

C) Food and culture

D) Coding tips

16. Which part of the blog post contains personal opinions?

A) Main body

B) Bibliography

C) Footnote

D) Header

17. What cultural activity did the blogger mention?

A) Going to the beach B) Watching a movie C) Visiting temples and tea ceremonies D) Playing video games

18. What is the final part of a blog post?

A) Main Body

B) Title

C) Conclusion

D) Abstract

19. What is the purpose of the conclusion?

A) To introduce new ideas
final thought

B) To summarize and give a

C) To show graphs
leave

D) To ask the reader to

20. How long is the conclusion usually?

A) 5 paragraphs

B) 1-2 paragraphs

C) A single

word D) Entire page

21. Why is the title important in a blog post?

A) It gives all the answers B) It ends the post C) It attracts readers D) It shows word count

22. Which writing style is common in blog posts?

A) Strict academic

B) Legal writing

C) Informal and friendly

D) Scientific reports

23. Which of the following is NOT part of a blog post?

A) Title

B) Code snippet

C) Main body

D) Conclusion

24. What kind of content do blog posts usually include?

A) Only facts

B) Opinions and experiences

C) Only charts

D) Only questions

25. How should a blog post be written for online reading?

A) Very long

B) Hard to read

C) Short and easy to follow

D)

In difficult language

26. What does a catchy title do?

A) Bore the reader B) Makes people scroll away C) Makes people want to read more D) Confuses the topic

27. Who is the typical audience of a blog post?

A) Professors only

B) Friends and general readers

C) Scientists

D) Lawyers

My Unwelcome Visitor

Read this draft of the following Blog Post and label each part.

Title

My Unwelcome Visitor: A Recent Cold Experience

introduction

Hello everyone! I want to share something that happened to me recently. About two weeks ago, I started to feel a little tired. I also had a small cough. I didn't think it was very serious at first.

Main Body
(1)

But then, the symptoms got much worse. My throat was very sore, and my nose was running all the time. I also had a bad headache

and felt very tired. It was difficult to sleep at night because of the cough. I felt really miserable and uncomfortable.
After a few days, I decided I needed to see a doctor.

**Main Body
(2)**

So, I called my clinic and made an appointment. When I arrived, the waiting room was full of other people who also looked sick. After a short wait, the doctor called my name. He asked me many questions about my symptoms and how long I had felt bad. Then, he checked my throat, listened to my chest with a stethoscope, and took my temperature. He said I had a severe viral cold.

**Main Body
(3)**

The doctor gave me a prescription for some medicine to help with the symptoms. He also told me to rest a lot and drink many warm liquids like tea. I went home, took the medicine, and tried to sleep as much as possible. Slowly, after about three or four days, I started to feel much better.

Exercises

Lesson one and two

ثانيا الاستله الموضوعيه التاليه (كل سؤال بدرجه)

1 Choose the (Two) correct answers out of the FIVE (5) options given:

1. She found the work rewarding because she could see the positive impact she was

making. The synonym of "rewarding" is

- a. hateful b. fulfilling c. satisfying d. wasteful
e. unpleasant

2. The nurse administers the medication every four hours. "Administer" is the synonym of....

- a. give b. fulfill c. prevent d. forbid
e. provide

3 . He gave a loud groan on seeing the pile of homework. The antonyms of "groan" are

- a. rejoice b. moan c. assist d. sigh
e. laugh

4. The patient continued to moan softly due to the pain. The synonym of "moan" are

- a. groan b. motivate c. sop d. laugh
e. laugh

5. She expressed her gratitude with a thank-you note. The antonyms of "gratitude" are

- a. consciousness b. ingratitude c. recovery d. appreciation
e. thanklessness

6. There was a buzz of excitement in the air before the concert. The synonym of "buzz" are

- a. encourage b. sop c. silence d. activity
e. noise

7. She was mentally exhausted after studying for the exams. The antonyms of "mentally" are ...

- a. psychological b. hardly c. physically d. bodily
e. happily

8. The lotion left her skin feeling soft and smooth. The synonym of "smooth" are

- a. flat b. rough c. polished d. infected
e. bumpy

9. Please pay close attention to the safety instructions. The antonyms of

"attention" are

a. unattention b. inattention c. carefulness d. care

e. ignorance

10. It was heartbreaking to see a poor man. The synonym of "heartbreaking" is

a. sorrowful b. unlink c. distressing d. motivated

e. avoid

11. Helping the poor is a deeply rewarding experience. The antonyms of "rewarding" are

a. satisfying b. fulfilling c. helpful d. frustrating e.

unsatisfying

12. The region is experiencing a severe drought. The synonym of "severe" is

a. gentle b. harsh c. mild d. serious

e. soft

13. He tried to grab the book before it fell off the table. The antonyms of "grab" are

a. release b. catch c. drop d. give

e. seize

14. The patient regained consciousness after the surgery. The synonym of "consciousness" is ...

a. awareness b. unconsciousness c. unawareness d. perception

e. cancellations

15. The event will kick off at 10 a.m. with a welcome speech. "Kick off" is the antonym of.....

a. start b. finish c. end d. begin

e. fulfill

16. There was chaos at the airport due to the flight cancellations. "Chaos" is the synonym of....

a. link b. organization c. order d. disorder

e. confusion

17. She took time to review her notes before the exam. "Review" is the antonym of.....

a. neglect b. value c. distract d. assess

e. confusion

18. His family gave him a lot of support during his recovery. "Support" is the synonym of.....

a. discourage b. encourage c. fulfill d. fall

e. motivate

19. Please respond to the email as soon as possible. "Respond" is the antonym of.....

a. answer b. neglect c. avoid d. behave

e. reply

20. She panicked on losing her passport. "Panicked" is the synonym of.....

a. shocked b. calm c. relaxed d. pleased

e. terrified

Definitions

Choose the right answers:

1. A/An is the need for quick action.

a. clutch b. urgency c. court d. pulse

2.....is very very sad or upsetting.

a. Heartbreaking b. Buzzer c. Sorrow d.

Awake

3..... is to take or hold something quickly and strongly.

a. Steal b. Rob c. Grab d. Kidnap

4.....is the regular beating of the heart that you can feel on your wrist or neck.

a. Stitch b. Recovery c. Scope d. Pulse

5.are medical professionals who give emergency care and take people to hospital by ambulance

- a. Doctors b. Nurses c. Drivers d. Paramedics

6.is the state of being awake and aware of what is happening around you.

- a. Coma b. Consciousness c. Urgency d. Resuscitation

7.....is a piece of thread passed through fabric with a needle.

- a. Moan b. Groan c. Stitch d. Scope

8..... is to make a deep sound of pain.

- a. Stitch b. Groan c. Yell d. Yell

9.A-An..... is a situation or experience with many ups and downs, often emotional.

- a. attention b. Groan c. swallow d. rollercoaster

10.....is to give medicine or treatment to someone.

- a. Administer b. Guide c. Swallow d. Grab

11.....is to fall down suddenly, usually because of illness or weakness.

- a. Administer b. Collapse c. Reward d. Grab

12.....is the sound of many people talking or machines working.

- a. Moan b. Clutch c. Reward d. Buzz

13..... is to give a feeling of satisfaction or pleasure because you helped someone or achieved something good.

- a. Rewarding b. Awarding c. Congratulating d. Grabbing

14. A..... a set period of time that a person works (especially in hospitals, factories, etc.)

- a. scope b. period c. shift d. Clutch

15.....is an emergency procedure that uses chest compressions to help someone whose heart has stopped.

- a. SCR b. CBR c. CPR d. SPR

.Choose the correct words to complete the sentences 1

1. The loudfrom the car alarm woke up the entire neighborhood.

- a) chaos b) beep c) voice
d) attention

2. The football match willat exactly 7 p.m.

- a) kick out b) watch c) play
d) kick off

3. The nurse gave the patient the correct..... to help relieve the pain

- b) prescription c) description d) medication
a) speech

4. A sudden..... broke out in the market when people started running randomly.

عشوائي

- a) victim b) chaos c) murder
d) collapse

5. The rescue team worked quickly to help the accidentbefore the ambulance arrived.

a) victim b) killer c) dead
d) patient

5. There was an exciting..... in the classroom when the students heard about the school trip.

a) buzz b) beep c) happiness
d) fights

7. Nurses usually work in an 8-hour.....

a) buzz b) shift c) scope
d) household

8. The atmosphere in the office had a positive after the big announcement.

a) buzz b) urgency c) chaos
d) equity

9. Paramedics are trained to first aid quickly.

a) moan b) collapse c) migrate
d) administer

10. Pay close..... to the teacher's instructions.

d) urgency a) attention b) lever c)
migration

11. The hospital received many patients after the.....

a) version b) emergency c) chores
d) dynasty

12. The of the accident was taken to the ERs

a. diver b. victim c. paramedic
d. phenomenon

13. The fire caused complete..... in the market.

a. scope b. equity c. migration
d. chaos

14. Seeing children suffer is truly.....

a. sophisticated b. sustainable c. automated d.
heartbreaking

15. The old bridge might..... if we don't repair it.

a. collapse b. groan c. migrate
d. shift

16. If someone stops breathing, you might need to perform.....

a. CPR b. chores c. equity
d. urgency

17. She lost during the surgery but regained it later.

a. phenomenon b. infrastructure c. consciousness
d. automation

18. She broke her while skiing.

a. collarbone b. lever c. household

c. work

d. occupation

31. Effective leaders often possess several importantlike leadership, patience etc...

c. demerits

d. qualities

32.Exercising your brain can help you stay sharp as you get older.

(A)

(D) spiritually

33. Facingat work can improve your problem-solving skills and resilience.

(C) advantages

(D) rights

34. You mustyour work for errors before submitting the final draft.

(C) check

(D) overlook

35. Doctors need to be attentive to the needs of their to provide the best care.

(A)

(D) pupils

36.Nurses and doctors must update patients'with accurate and timely information.

(A)

(D) documents

37. Before the exam, it is important to all the material covered in class.

(A)

(D) dismiss

38. You must the software to the latest version to get the new features.

(C) delete

(D) install

39. In an emergency, doctors often have to to the scene of the accident.

(C) rush

(D) wander

40. The doctor used a heart rate to check the patient's pulse.

(C) device

(D) tool

41. After school, my first is to do my homework before I can play.

(C) task

(D) chore

42. It is crucial to follow the instructions when taking any to avoid side effects.

(C)

supplement

(D) poisons

43. She is waiting for her test results, hoping that everything will be okay.

- A) slowly** (B) quickly (C) anxiously
(D) happily

44. The basketball player was able to the air for a perfect dunk.

- A) crawl into** (B) spring into (C) glide into
(D) fall into

45. It will take time to from the surgery and get back to normal activities.

- A) recover** (B) worsen (C) decline
(D) fail

46. After, it is important to follow the doctor's instructions for a full recovery.

- A) consultation** (B) surgery (C) procedure
(D) treatment

47. Problems oftenwhen people do not communicate clearly with each other.

- A) stop** (B) disappear (C) vanish
(D) arise

48. A good leader is always willing to their team members with a difficult problem.

- A) hinder** (B) abandon (C) neglect
(D) assist

49. With a great team, the project proceeded and was finished ahead of schedule.

- A) smoothly** (B) roughly (C) poorly
(D) difficulty

50. Try toon the positive things in life, rather than dwelling on the negative.

- A) take** (B) focus (C)
ignore (D) forget

51. Firefighters have many difficult, such as rescuing people from burning buildings.

- A) rules** (B) duties (C)
chores (D) roles

52. You can alwayson your family to be there for you during difficult times.

- A) rely** (B) avoid (C)
betray (D) neglect

53. It's always a good idea to build strong relationships with your at work.

- A) enemies** (B) colleagues (C)
competitors (D) rivals

54. A healthy diet and regular exercise a person's overall well-being.

- A) prevent** (B) hinder (C) support
(D) damage

55. We are making good on the project, and we should be finished on time.

- A) progress** (B) decline (C) failure
(D) delay

56. She felt by a career that allowed her to be creative and make a difference.

- A) exciting** (B) stressed (C) fulfilled
(D) burdened

57. It is important to reflect your mistakes so that you can learn from them in the future.

- A) at** (B) out (C) with
(D) on

58. I had to for a new book after finishing the one I was reading

- A) trade** (B) give (C) refuse
(D) reject

59. A good leader must know how to difficult situations with a calm and rational approach.

- A) worsen** (B) ignore (C) create
(D) handle

60. Excellent communication skills are essential for a student of to deal with the patients.

- A) biology** (B) physics (C) nursing
(D) history

61. A medical lab performs tests and analyzes samples.

- A) biologist** (B) patient (C) operator
(D) pupil

62. He always behaves in a manner when dealing with clients. They respect her.

- A) professional** (B) casual (C)
unprofessional (D) rude

63. The doctor made a decision that saved the patient's life.

- A) unimportant** (B) critical (C) trivial
(D) minor

64. The doctor recommended a new for the patient's severe arthritis.

- A) punishment** (B) treatment (C) diagnosis
(D) symptom

65. The instructions for the project caused a lot of among the students. They were worried

- A) clarity** (B) certainty (C)
understanding (D) confusion

66. The team felt a sense of after finishing the difficult project on time.

- A) disappointment** (B) sadness (C) satisfaction
(D) failure

67. After the accident, he experienced a sharp in his leg that made it difficult to walk.

- A) pain** (B) pleasure (C) ease
(D) comfort

68. His heart began tofaster as he got closer to the stage.

- A) slow down** (B) beat (C) pause
(D) stop

69. A police officer may ask you towhat happened during an accident to better understand the situation.

- A) reenact** (B) forget (C) ignore
(D) disregard

70. The surgeon explained the entireto the patient before the operation began.

- A) processn** (B) check in (C) conversation
(D) procedure

Lesson three, four and five:

He felt a sharp pain when the doctor tightened the during the .1 .procedure

- a) dressing** b) stitch c) gauze d)
saline

The child had a smile on her face, with her hair falling softly over her .2

- a) cheeks** b) forehead c) eyes d) lips

3. The wounded man uttered a when he lifted the heavy box.

- a) groan** b) scope c) sterlise
d) pause

.The woman when she heard the bad news.4

- a) ignored** b) stitched c) carried
d) moaned

She had to the steering wheel tightly to maintain control of .5 .the car

- a) clutch** b) revolve c) steer
d) leave

.The doctor advised her to slowly to avoid choking.6

- a) disgust** b) swallow c) adjust
d) cut

Understanding the of the problem is essential for finding .7 .a solution

- a) scope** b) treatment c) stitch
d) confusion

8. There was a clear in her voice when she asked for help.

- a) urgency** b) reply c) procedure d)
support

9. The new policy will affect every member of.....

- (A) pirates** (B) beggars (C) people
(D) staff

10. It is imperative that all the employees attend the safetysession.

- (A) nending** (B) training (C) scoping
(D) commending

11. Regular feedbackare crucial for staff development.

- (A) criticism (B) praise (C) sessions (D) evaluation
12. The students are required toat least 90% of the lectures to pass the course.
(A) skip (B) attend (C) fail (D) forget
13. The new program is designed to help peopleless electricity.
(A) consume (B) save (C) produce (D) distribute
14. The historicalleading up to the war are well-documented.
(A) discoveries (B) events (C) inventions (D) traditions
15. The police are investigating the cause of the traffic.....
(A) accident (B) party (C) celebration (D) meeting
15. We mustthe challenges head-on to find a solution.
(A) avoid (B) face (C) ignore (D) disregard
16. He sustained a seriousto his knee during the football game.
(A) triumph (B) wound (C) victory (D) success
17. The pilot had to make an emergency landing to avoid a plane.....
(A) repair (B) take off (C) victory (D) crash
18. She was incrediblyof her daughter's achievements.
(A) ashamed (B) proud (C) arrogant (D) delighted
19. The new building is currently under.....
(A) inventions (B) consumption (C) production (D) construction
20. We should helpto develop their skills.
(A) babies (B) toddlers (C) teenagers (D) dead
21. The surgeon used a special thread tothe wound closed.
(A) stitch (B) cut (C) open (D) unravel
22. She wiped the sweat from herwith the back of her hand.
(A) back (B) forehead (C) stomach (D) liver
23. The sound of the wind made the old houseand shake.
(A) sing (B) cry (C) groan (D) build
24. He let out aof protest when his mother told him to clean his room.
(A) sound (B) cheer (C) sign (D) moan
25. The baby will oftenonto its mother's finger for comfort.
(A) leave (B) clutch (C) push (D) hit
26. He tried tothe large pill without any water.
(A) spilt (B) consume (C) swallow (D) crash
27. The project'swas limited due to lack of money.

- (A) scope (B) boundary (C) difficulty
(D) problem
28. The doctor stressed theof the patient's condition.
(A) destruction (B) production (C) leisure
(D) urgency
129. The surgical instruments must be completelybefore the operation.
(A) dirty (B) sterile (C) used
(D) infected
30. A wave ofspread through the crowd as the fire alarm went off.
(A) panic (B) calm (C) excitement
(D) boredom
31. The doctor measured the patient's blood.....
(A) force (B) temperature (C) speed
(D) pressure
32. The deep cut on his hand started toheavily.
(A) heal (B) bleed (C) stop
(D) blood
33. She wasthat she would pass the exam.
(A) confident (B) unsure (C) doubtful
(D) scared
34. The smoothof traffic was interrupted by the accident.
(A) pressure (B) chaos (C) noise
(D) flow
35. Thetook his first steps and determined walk across the room.
(A) toddler (B) child (C) teenager
(D) adult
36. The construction workers wore safetyon the job site.
(A) panick (B) cloth (C) nails
(D) equipment
37. She expressed her deepto the volunteers who helped with the event.
(A) gratitude (B) sadness (C) anger
(D) indifference
38. The doctor gave him a prescription tothe pain.
(A) cause (B) increase (C) relieve
(D) intensify
39. The thick smoke began tothe firefighters, making it difficult to breathe.
(A) choke (B) help (C) ignore
(D) clear
40. She hadof joy streaming down her face as she won the gold medal.
(A) laugh (B) sorrow (C) drops
(D) tears

Grammar

PRESENT PERFECT

المضارع التام

Form:

have / has + P.P.

- I **have tidied** my bedroom.
hour.

- Ali **has played** tennis **for an**

1- يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن حدث تم في الماضي وأثره مازال موجود في الحاضر.

- Ahmed **has hurt** his leg, so **he can't play football today.**

- He **has broken** his leg. He is crying.

(He can't walk easily)

- She **has cleaned** the kitchen.
clean now)_

(The kitchen is

2- يستخدم المضارع التام للسؤال عن الخبرات السابقة دون تحديد وقت حدوثها عادة مع (ever) و (never)

- I **have never eaten** Chinese food.

- **Have you ever ridden** a camel?

- **Have you ever met** anyone famous?

- I **have never flown** on a plane. **Have you ever tried** snorkelling?_

نستخدم ماضى بسيط :

- لاحظ الاختلاف الثانيه تم تحديد الزمن لذلك استخدمنا ماضي بسيط
- She **has polished** her shoes. - She **polished** her shoes **yesterday**.

الحدث قابل للحدوث مرة أخرى :

- لكن إذا استخدمنا الماضي البسيط مع حدث متكرر فمعني ذلك أن الحدث - توقف
- He wrote 46 novels. (He stopped writing. / he died)

5- يستخدم إذا انتهت الجملة بكلمة haven't • I'm sure I haven't seen this man before before :

[illegible]

يستخدم الضمير المذكر مع الكلمات الويادية
Just / already / yet / so far حتى الآن / ever / never / lately / recently

ملاحظات

- I **have just written** the letter. - He **has already eaten** his lunch.

◆- نستخدم **already** في الأسئلة.

- **Have you already written** to John?

• I have just finished the homework. • = I finished the homework a moment ago

- يمكن استخدام (ever) في السؤال وفي الإثبات في الجمل التي تتضمن صفة درجة ثالثة أو رقم ترتيبي

Mr El Sebaei Atteya

- This is **the strangest match** I have ever watched.

_.This is **the most interesting film** I've ever watched-

لاحظ استخدام **ever** في السؤال و **never** في الإجابة :

• Have you **ever** travelled by plane? • No, I have **never** travelled by plane.

تستخدم بشرط أيضا قبل صفه المقارنه وقبل **such**

.I have **never** watched a **more interesting** film **than** this one -

.I have **never** met a taller boy than Ali -

_.I have **never** watched **such an interesting film like** this one -

Quickly - Quickly- Quickly Test yourself

1- I a real lion. I watch it only on TV.

- a. have never seen b. didn't see c. have ever seen
d. already seen

2- Nada is student I have ever seen.

- a. an intelligent b. intelligent c. more intelligent d. the most intelligent

3- The plane

- a. has just flown b. had just flown c. last flew d. has never fly

4- I have seen a clever intelligent like Nada.

- a. just b. ever c. never d. ago

5. I have met the manager.....

- a. yet b. ever c. ago d. already

PRESENT PERFECT

المضارع التام

- تستخدم **yet** في نهاية الأسئلة لان الحدث لم يتم و الجمل المنفية

Has he arrived yet? - They **haven't eaten lunch** -
.yet

وإذا تم الحدث نستخدم **already** وليس **yet** في نهاية السؤال

.Have you finished the test (yet - already)? - You are quick -

.Have you finished the test (yet - already)? - You should hurry -

ملحوظه **yet** بمعنى لكن او مع ذلك
He came late, **yet** he attended **the meeting**.

- تستخدم كل من (lately / recently) بنفس الطريقة في السؤال

?Has Salah scored goals **lately / recently** -

- يفضل استخدام في النفي (lately) في الإثبات و (recently)

- She **has moved** to a new house **recently**. - He **hasn't phoned** me **lately**.

- نستخدم (has / have been to) بمعنى ذهب لمكان وعاد أما (**has** / **have gone to**)
ذهب لمكان وما زال هناك (لم يعد)

- My sister **has gone** to school. (She is still at school now.)

- My sister **has been to** the cinema. (She isn't there now).

Quickly - Quickly- Quickly Test yourself

1- My uncle to England lately.

- a. is b. will be c. has been d. is being

2- A : Have you ever been to Aswan ? B : Not.....

- a. ever b. already c. never
d. yet

- 3- He to the bank to correct his visa number. He will be back soon.
a. has been b. has gone c. had been d. was going
- 4- She shopping. The vegetables are in the kitchen.
a. has gone b. had gone c. has been d. had been
5. Mu Salah has scored a goal.....? - Amazing.
a. ever b. already c. never d. yet

- يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن حدث بدأ في الماضي و مازال مستمرا حتى الآن مع (since) و (for)

- Mona **has studied** English **for** ten years. - We **have been** at this school **since** 2012.
- I **have lived** in Tanta **since** 1984 (= and I still do.)
- Susan **hasn't finished** her homework yet. (= and she is still doing it.)

- يأتي بعد **since** نقطة زمنية تحدد بداية الحدث أما **for** يأتي بعدها مدة هذا الحدث.

We **have owned** this house **since** 1988 - He **has known** the same friends **for** 3 years.

For + مدة كاملة	Since + بداية المدة (
a while -a moment-a second-a minute- an hour -a day- a night- a week - a month - a season- a year (five days /ten years) a long time / ages) / a decade / / ever -more than-some time last/past + مدة زمنية the For week/month. last the وتأتي مع كل ما انتهى ب S و a/an	Last (week- month - year - Monday - night 1995 / 5 o'clock /Sunday The /this morning - yesterday Lunch time - spring - then His arrival/ childhood/death- Marriage/ birthday I /He/She <u>was</u> / the age of..... Since the last + اسم since the last visit-the last holiday

- كما يأتي بعد **since** أيضا اسم يدل علي وقت معلوم مثل

- lunch / lunchtime / his childhood / her wedding / their arrival.....
- She **has stayed** her since **her marriage**.
- He **has known** the same friends **since his childhood**.

- الجملة التي تأتي بعد **since** تكون زمن الماضي بسيط

- I **haven't seen** him **since** he **left** for Cairo

- إذا كان التحويل من (for) إلي (since) صعب (أي المدة لا يمكن تحويلها إلي نقطة زمنية) نستخدم التركيبة التالية

It (is - has been) مدة since ماضي بسيط

- He **hasn't travelled** **for** ages. (since) - It is ages **since** he

travelled.

He hasn't studied for a long time. (since) - It is a long time since he studied.

- كما يستخدم المضارع التام إذا وجدنا الجملة ما يلي

- It's/This is the first (second...) time... - It's the first time I have been to this place.
- It's (This) is the only... - This is the only play I have seen.
- In the last few years / months..... - Egypt **has changed** a lot **in the last few years**.
- In recent years - It **has not rained** in the Western Desert **in recent years**.
- Over the ages / over the years.... - The earth **has become** more crowded **over the ages**.

:Note the following

1. (المضارع التام) **for +** **جدول الكلمات علي اليمين** (مدة كاملة)
- I haven't met Ali for three years.
2. (المضارع التام) **since +** **جدول الكلمات علي الشمال** (بداية المدة)
- I haven't met Ali since last week.
3. (المضارع التام) **since +** **ماضي بسيط**
- I haven't met Ali since I was at school.
4. **since +** **مضارع تام** (بداية المدة) **جدول الكلمات علي الشمال**
- Since last week , I haven't met my friends.
5. (المضارع التام) **since +** **مضارع تام**
- I haven't met Ali since I have lived in this town. (I'm still living in this town).
6. It's **ماضي بسيط + since** **جدول الكلمات علي اليمين** (مدة كاملة)
- It's two hours since I ate lunch.
7. **ago** **ماضي بسيط** **جدول الكلمات علي اليمين** (مدة كاملة)
- I last ate koshari a month ago.

Quickly - Quickly- Quickly Test yourself

1- I haven't met my cousin ages

a. ago b. since c. for d. a & c

2- I haven't met my cousin the age of nine. Now he is a teenager

a. ago b. since c. for d. a & c

3- I haven't met my cousins they travelled to Italy

a. ago b. since c. for d. a & c

4- I haven't heard from my close friend last week

a. ago b. since c. for d. a & c

5- I have watched football matches as long as I can remember

a. ago b. since c. for d. a & c

6- I have been watching football matches my childhood

a. ago b. since c. for d. a & c

7- I have been watching football matches I was a child

a. ago b. since c. for d. a & c

8- We haven't met my old neighbours since we to this new villa

a. moved b. move c. were moved d. has moved

9- It's a week.....I attended my friend's birthday

a. ago b. since c. for d. a & c

10-She travelled abroad two weeks

a. ago b. since c. for d. a & c

Have / Has

♣ المضارع التام المستمر

been +V- ing

يعبر عن:

1- حدث مستمر حتي الوقت الحاضر (حدث باستمرار و ما زال مستمراً و سيستمر) :

- I've been studying **all day**.
- It **has been raining** for **three hours now**.

2- حدث تم بانتظام بدأ في الماضي واستمر حتي الآن :

- I've been running a lot recently.
- I've been learning English for the last few months.
- It has been raining heavily for the past three days.

- أحيانا يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر مع How long :

- How long have you been smoking ?

- ولكن لاحظ استخدام How long ago بمعنى When في الماضي البسيط:

- How long ago did you smoke?

3- تفسير لنتيجه في الحاضر (نشاط حدث في الماضي و أثره الجسماني في الحاضر) :

- I've been running. That's why I'm so tired.
- I'm sorry about this mess. I've been painting my room.

♣ ويستخدم المضارع التام المستمر غالباً مع كلمات تدل علي الاستمرار في الجملة:

All day / all week/ all afternoon/ all evening / for...now/for..not yet/ since / lately / recently / over the last few months

الكلمات الدالة

for	since
for-----now	since -----still
for -----still	all + مدة حاضرة (day-week -....)
so far -----now	hasn't stopped - finished yet فاعل
- She has been doing the housework since 7.30 and she hasn't finished yet.	
- He (study - studied - has been studying - has studied) English for 2 years now.	

♣ : يستخدم هذا الزمن غالباً مع الأفعال التي تستغرق وقتاً طويلاً إلي حد ما مثل

teach / learn / rain / cook / sleep / play / run / study / write / read / stay

- 1- It has been raining for three hours now.
- 2- He has been working there ever since he passed his exams.
- 3- He has been working there for a long time / for 3 years.

ولكن

مضارع تام فقط

- عندما يشير معنى الجملة إلي اكتمال الحدث نستخدم المضارع التام
- I have written the report. Here it is

1- عندما لا يستغرق الفعل وقتاً طويلاً
My uncle has joined the army

2- عندما نذكر عدد المرات التي قمنا فيها بالحدث
Mona has sent me three e-mails

3 -في حالة وجود أفعال الحواس و الشعور والادراك لا تستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة:

agree / like / know / hate / feel / believe / mean / prefer / think / wish / understand / love / mean / prefer / think / wish / understand / love / mean / prefer / think / wish / understand / love

- I have known him for ten years now. (NOT: have been knowing)
- I have owned this washing machine for 5 years now. (NOT: have been owning)
- He has been in the army for 5 years now. (NOT: has been being)

4-مع الأفعال التي لا تستغرق وقتاً في الحدث- (أفعال لحظية الحدث)

مثل :- greet/ start / begin / stop/ open / close / break down/ score

- My friend is happy because he has joined the army. (NOT: has been joining)
- I have started this lesson since Sami arrived. (NOT: has been starting)
- I have opened the door several times for an hour now -

المضارع التام المستمر

- عندما يشير معنى الجملة إلى استمرار الحدث حتى الآن نستخدم المضارع التام المستمر

- Mother **has been cooking** since noon. -She hasn't finished yet.

- لاحظ المثلث التالي في المخطط وقف الآتي

Boss : Welcome to our company, Mona. What's your work experience?

Mona : I **have worked** for two years at the marketing company down the street from here.

(This means that Mona does **not** work marketing company down the street any more.)

Mona : I **have been working** at a marketing company down the street from here for two years.

(This means that Mona **still** works at the marketing company down the street.)

- هناك أيضا فارق بين المضارع التام المستمر و المضارع المستمر

* يؤكد المضارع المستمر علي استمرار الحدث في لحظة الكلام فقط

- I cannot go out with you as I **am doing** my homework.

* يؤكد المضارع التام المستمر علي استمرار الحدث منذ فترة في الماضي و حتى الآن

I cannot go out with you as I **have been doing** my homework since this - morning

الاستخدام بنفس المعنى تقريبا

- Ali has lived in Tanta for over five years.

= Ali **has been living** in Tanta for over five years.

Quickly - Quickly - Quickly Test yourself

1.He..... on that project for two years, and it still needs a lot of effort.

a) worked b) is working c) has been working d) has worked

2.It.....for two hours. Now the sky is clear.

a) rained b) has been raining c) is raining d) has rained

3.He's in hospital because he has an accident,

a) had b) been having c) having d) not had

4.Shefor the test for three hours now.

a) revised b) had revised c) revises b) has been revising

5.The forest fires.....for three weeks now. We need a lot of rain to put them out.

a) has burnt b) have been burning c) has been burning d) have burnt

6.I.....my aunt six times this year.

a) visit b) have been visiting c) have visited d) was visiting

ثانيا الاسئلة الموضوعية التالية (كل سؤال بدرجة)

Choose the correct answers:

1-Have you met the manager ?

a) just b) yet c) ever
d) since

2- Dalia has practised her hobby a long time.

a) for b) yet c) recently
d) since

a) visits b) has visited c) is visiting
d) visit

a) have been b) have gone c) had gone
d) went

a) has left b) leaves c) left
d) would leave

a) never b) already c) ever
d) since

a) have been b) have gone c) had been
d) were

a) for b) when c) ago
d) since

a) never b) yet c) already
d) ever

a) since b) yet c) in
d) until

a) had married b) married c) get married
d) marry

a) for b) on c) when
d) since

a) has come b) come c) coming
d) came

a) eats b) has eaten c) had eaten
d) is eating

a) grew b) grows c) will grow
d) has grown

a) lived b) have lived c) were living
d) live

a) lost

b) was losing

c) have lost

d) lose

a) yet b) already c) recently
d) ago

a) has just left b) already left c) left
d) just left

39

c) have lost

c) hurts

c) is eaten

c) leaves

c) has had

d) have been

c) had just finished

d) since

d)

d) has

d) is

d)

g d) have been visited

d)

d) have cleaned

b) Will anything happen

c) had anything happened
happening

d) Was anything

37-They.....all the new words. They needn't worry about the test.

a) learned b) learn c) have learned d) had
learned

38- Since he famous in Egypt, people have translated his books
into many languages.

a) has become b) had become c) became d)
becomes

39- The writer's books children for many years.

a) influence b) influenced c) had influenced
d) have influenced

40- It's two weeks since we last

a) met b) have met c) had met
d) had met

41- Tamera lot of health problems since he started living in that
polluted city.

a. had b. has had c. has
d. is having

42- Adel me since he left Cairo.

a. hasn't contacted b. didn't contact c. doesn't contact
d. hadn't contacted

43- I have never to the zoo before.

a. gone b. been c. seen
d. visited

44- Belal is not here. He has to the dentist's.

a. gone b. been c. seen
d. visited

45- I finished the book yet.

a. haven't b. won't c. hadn't
d. didn't

46-Help! I my wallet. How can I get home?

a) lost b) had lost c) have lost
d) lose

47- Shady has been very busy since he working for that charity.

a) has begun b) begin c) began d)
begins

48- Have you English food?

a) ever tried b) tried ever c) never tried
d) tried never

49 -Where is your father? My father to Cairo.

a) had gone b) has been c) has gone
d) had been

50- He started writing stories for children when hea primary
school teacher.

a. has been b. have been c. had been
d. was

51- Ali hungry because he has eaten a big lunch.

a. didn't b. hasn't c. isn't
d. wasn't

52- My brother to Paris, he came back last week.

a) has been b) had gone c) went
d) has been

53- I have never eaten shrimps

a. ever
d. after

b. by

c. before

54- My uncle to Germany lately.

a. is

b. will be

c. has been

d. is being

55- We haven't seen him over a year.

a) for

b) ago

c) from

d) since

56- A long time has passed I last saw him.

a) for

b) ago

c) when

d) since

57- We what to do for the holidays yet.

a. haven't decided

b. didn't decide

c. hadn't decided

d. don't decide

58- Agatha Christie's books into more than 40 languages.

a. have been translated

b. were being translated

c. translated

d.

have translated

59- Have you in a plane?

a) never been

b) yet been

c) even been

d) ever

been

60- We have lived here more than 20 years.

a) for

b) ago

c) when

d) since

ثانيا الاسئلة الموضوعية التالية (كل سؤال بدرجتان)

1- My uncle has lived abroad five years ago .

a) for

b) ago

c) when

d) since

2-Nada doesn't know what flying is like as she

a) flies

b) never flew

c) has never flown

d) not flies

3- Many people up reading the books of **Al Aqad**.

a) grew

b) grow

c) had grown

d)

have grown

4. Hein this company for 30 years. He retired last yeay.

a) worked

b) has worked

c) had worked

d) is

working

5. She a book about why the writer became so successful.

a) wrote

b) has written

c) had written

d)

writes

6- Since the computer was used in schools, remarkable progress in education

a. has made

b. has been made

c. had made

d. had been made

7- This was the first time we to a theatre.

a. had been

b. have been

c. went

d. was going

8- He will welcome us as soon as we.....

a. arrived

b. will arrive

c. arriving

d. have arrived

9. She has been to America. This means that she there.

a. is still

b. is no longer

c. will be

d. won't be

10-What have youdone that you would like to do?

a. ever

b. yet

c. since

d. never

11-How long have you studied English?

a. ago
d. for

b. yet

c. since

12- when have you lived in your home?

a. ago
d. for

b. about

c. since

13- My cousin has lived abroad his childhood.

a. ago
d. for

b. about

c. since

14-wrong to teach everyone in the same way?

a. Do schools
d. Have schools been

b. Were schools

c. Had schools been

15- Something is wrong with his car, so heit to the garage.

a. has taken
being taken

b. took

c. was taken

d. is

16- We moved to this house two years ago today. So wehere for two years.

a. lived

b. live

c. had lived

d. have lived

17- It is ages since wesome good news.

a. have read

b. had heard

c. heard

d. was hearing

18- Many of today's great writers as teachers.

a. have also worked
also worked

b. also work

c. has also worked

d.

19- Many of his most famous storiesinto successful films.

a. have been made
made

b. be made

c. was made

d.

20- This is the first time weto a theatre.

a. had been

b. have been

c. went

d. was going

21. We Ahmed for years now. She is our best friend.

a) knew

b) 've been known

c) have known

d) have

been knowing

22- Charles Dickens is a famous English writer. Hemany books for children.

a. write

b. wrote

c. has written

d. is writing

23- I started reading the story on Saturday but I have been busy then.

a. ago

b. yet

c. since

d. for

24- Shakespeare 37 plays.

a. has written

b. wrote

c. had written

d.

was written

25. He in Alex for 10 years. Now he lives in Zagazig.

a. has lived

b. lived

c. has been living

d. lives

26 I started working here in 1998. This means.....

a. I started work here since 1998.

b. I haven't worked

here since 1998.

c. I have started working here since 1998.

d. I worked here since

1998.

27- Ola has never flown before this time. This means

- ## Translation

1. يجب أن نتحلى بالصبر والصمود في مواجهة مشاكلنا الاقتصادية الحالية.

45

.our current economic problems

2. We must be characterized by patience and steadfastness in the face of our current economic problems

3. We must be characterized by patience and steadfastness in the hand of our current economic problems

4. We must be characterized by patience and steadfastness in the face of our current economic problem._

2. يجب على شبابنا دفع عجلة التنمية من أجل مستقبل أفضل

1. Our youth should push the acceleration of development for a better future._

2. Our youth should push the acceleration of development for a better future.

3. Our youth should push the acceleration for development for a better future.

4. Our youth should push the acceleration of development for a bad future.

إن الشعب المصري بأسره يرفض الارهاب والعنف وقتل الابرياء.3.

1. The Egyptian people as a whole reject terrorism, violence and the killing of innocent people.

2. The Egyptian people as a whole rejects terrorism, violence and the killing of innocent people.

3. The Egyptian people as a whole rejects terrorism, violence and the killing of innocent people.

4. The Egypt people as a whole rejects terrorism, violence and the killing of innocent people.

Choose the right answer

Our deserts are one of the chief sources of wealth. If we give them due care, we can increase our national income and solve many of our problems by increasing the cultivated land and constructing new industrial projects. New cities could grow up in these areas and lead to our economic development.

تعد صحارينا واحدة من المصادر الرئيسية للثروة ولو أعطيناهم اهتماما بالغاً يمكننا 1- نقص دخلنا القومي وحل العديد من المشاكل عن طريق زرع الاراضي وتشيد المشاريع الاقتصادية فالمدن الجديدة يمكن أن تنمو في تلك المناطق وستؤدي الى النمو الاقتصادي

تعد صحارينا واحدة من المصادر الرئيسية للثروة ولو أعطيناهم اهتماما بالغاً يمكننا 2- زيادة دخلنا القومي وحل العديد من المشاكل عن طريق زرع الاراضي و عدم تشيد المشاريع الاقتصادية. فالمدن الجديدة يمكن أن تنمو في تلك المناطق وستؤدي الى النمو الاقتصادي

تعد صحارينا واحدة من المصادر الرئيسية للثروة ولو أعطيناهم اهتماما بالغاً يمكننا 3- زيادة دخلنا القومي وحل العديد من المشاكل عن طريق زرع الاراضي و تشيد المشاريع الاقتصادية. فالمدن الجديدة لا يمكن أن تنمو في تلك المناطق وستؤدي الى النمو الاقتصادي

تعد صحارينا واحدة من المصادر الرئيسية للثروة ولو أعطيناهم اهتماما بالغاً يمكننا 4- زيادة دخلنا القومي وحل العديد من المشاكل عن طريق زرع الاراضي و تشيد المشاريع الاقتصادية. فالمدن الجديدة يمكن أن تنمو في تلك المناطق وستؤدي الى النمو الاقتصادي

2.Thanks to modern inventions, life has become easy. One can go from one place to another in a car, by train or by plane. Modern means of transport have made it possible to enjoy travel.

1.لقد أصبحت الحياة صعبة بفضل الاختراعات الحديثة لان المرء يمكنه الان أن ينتقل من مكان لآخر بالسيارة أو بالقطار أو بالطائرة فوسائل النقل الحديثة جعلت من الممكن الاستمتاع بالسفر

2.لقد أصبحت الحياة افضل بفضل الاختراعات الحديثة لان المرء لا يمكنه الان أن ينتقل من مكان لآخر بالسيارة أو بالقطار أو بالطائرة فوسائل النقل الحديثة جعلت من الممكن الاستمتاع بالسفر

3.لقد أصبحت الحياة افضل بفضل الاختراعات الحديثة لان المرء يمكنه الان أن ينتقل من مكان لآخر بالسيارة أو بالقطار أو بالطائرة فوسائل النقل الحديثة جعلت من الممكن الاستمتاع بالسفر

4.لقد أصبحت الحياة صعبة بفضل الاختراعات الحديثة لان المرء يمكنه الان أن ينتقل من مكان لآخر بالسيارة أو بالقطار أو بالطائرة فوسائل النقل القديمه جعلت من الممكن الاستمتاع بالسفر

3- A telephone is a mixed-blessing. Sometimes you get the wrong number and so you get angry. Some impolite people may disturb you while you are eating or even sleeping. Long ago people used pigeons to send messages. They were lucky.

إن التليفون نعمة ونقمة فأحيانا تحصل على الرقم الخاطئ وتغضب أو ربما يزعجك. بعض الوقحين أثناء طعامك أو نومك. فلقد اعتاد الناس في سالف الزمان أن يستخدموا الحمام لارسال الرسائل. لقد كانوا فعل محظوظين

إن التليفون نعمة ونقمة فأحيانا تحصل على الرقم الصحيح وتغضب أو ربما يزعجك. بعض الوقحين أثناء طعامك و نومك. فلقد اعتاد الناس في سالف الزمان أن يستخدموا الحمام لارسال الرسائل. لقد كانوا فعل محظوظين

إن التليفون نعمة ونقمة فأحيانا تحصل على الرقم الخاطئ وتغضب أو ربما يزعجك. بعض المحترمين أثناء طعامك و نومك. فلقد اعتاد الناس في سالف الزمان أن يستخدموا الحمام لارسال الرسائل.. لقد كانوا فعل محظوظين

إن التليفون نعمة ونقمة فأحيانا تحصل على الرقم الخاطئ وتغضب أو ربما يزعجك. بعض الوقحين أثناء طعامك ونومك. فلقد اعتاد الناس في سالف الزمان أن يستخدموا الانترنت لارسال الرسائل. لقد كانوا فعل محظوظين